

Oleann County Monitor.

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Barton, Vt., April 13, 1874.

"Here shall the Press the People's Rights maintain,
Dashed by influence and unbridled by gain;
Here patriot Truth, her glorious precepts draw,
Placed to Religion, Liberty, and Law."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

The election of a board of women, as a prudential committee in one of the school districts of a neighboring town, will tend, in this vicinity to agitate the question of woman's rights, and may test before the courts the legality of her official proceedings. Vermont is conservative, but in most cases has been ready to adopt measures of reform, when the people were convinced that they were needed. In regard to conferring the ballot, and the right to hold office upon women, there has never been in this state, any great enthusiasm. Women, perhaps from the unwise course and futile efforts of several prominent women without the state, have not made any strong demand for these privileges, and men have been willing to monopolize the honors and spoils of office, and have not wished to take women into political partnership. But the question of woman's rights will soon be prominent, and the sooner it is known just what her political status is, the better. We are accustomed to boast of the character and form of our government, and claim among its chief advantages that it bestows upon all the ballot, and gives us a voice in making the laws by which we are governed; but this valued privilege is at present only bestowed upon one half of our adult population from no other reason as it seems, than that the favored half is superior in avoidable weight, and in the strength of muscles. That sort of superiority is recognized in the brute creation, and is admired and obeyed in ignorant and barbarous countries, but the time has come when christian and civilized nations ought to acknowledge the supremacy of virtue and intelligence. So long as we withhold the right of suffrage from women, we act upon the principle that "might is right," and degrade ourselves by selfishly debarring from sacred privileges those who are our equals, often our superiors, and who only differ from us in the circumstance of gender. But it is said that woman is incompetent, and often incapacitated by nature, so that the right to vote and hold office should not be granted her. It is true that nature has laid heavy burdens upon her, but the indifference and cruelty of man have imposed upon her the majority of her woes. As to competency, argument ought to be unnecessary. In our liberal government the ballot is given to every naturalized, and home-born citizen of the required age, without regard, except in a few instances, to color, tribe or character; and whether he is sane, ignorant or rebel, it matters not, if he has sufficient intelligence and strength to get to the ballot box, he becomes one of the boasted sovereigns of the land.

This male citizen, though he has scarcely sufficient sense to remember his own name, becomes the esteemed "fellow citizen" of politicians, and they are elevated to place by his vote; but they dare not trust the ballot in the hands of the intelligent, conscientious women of the land. Women are entrusted with the rearing of the sons of the lords of creation, in fact they are the mothers of these sons; they can educate, cultivate, tame and refine the minds and dispositions of children and youth in schools; they can contribute greatly to the good and pleasure of the world by their pens; they can act important parts in all the charitable and Christian enterprises of the day; they can counsel their consorts in times of perplexity, and cheer them in adversity; they are of great service in works of reform, and can exert refining and elevating influences wherever they are permitted to assemble; they can make their donations acceptable to churches and colleges; they can successfully engage in almost every occupation and business; they can acquire property, and have the right, through compulsion, of paying taxes; but on account of the misfortune of sex, they cannot vote or hold office. We do not desire the task of trying to reconcile the practices and opinions of those who object to granting equal right to women, with the principles of common sense or of justice; but will briefly give all the arguments that can be produced by those who take that position. As follows: I am a man, and am superior to woman in physical strength, hence I will not grant her equal privileges with myself. I was designed by my Maker for a just and sensible creature, but I thwarted that design and made myself a hog, hence I must live and die a hog. Unenviable privilege! The clouds of ignorance that once darkened the intellectual sky are not entirely dissipated, and it may take a few years longer to clear away the dark spots that hang above the horizon in this enlightened land; but we are advancing, and the time is soon coming when men will be ashamed to acknowledge that they ever refused their wives, their mothers and their daughters, the enjoyment of privileges that are esteemed most valued.

The additions that the Senate proposes to make to the Bank currency and the Green Back issue, will swell each to the sum of four hundred million dollars—added to this the fifty millions of fractional currency now in circulation, and the country has \$500,000,000 of paper money. If this vast sum was equally divided, it would give every man, woman and child in the United States over

\$20—a sum sufficient for all business purposes. But an over issue of paper promises, on the part of government, affects the country as the New Hampshire land owner is affected by an increase of his land—the more he has, the worse he is off—to use his own phrase for it.

The very latest news indicates that the House of Representatives will pass the Senate's inflation bill. If the President would let a victory as important as Appomattox, let him conquer those who are trying to break the nation's credit, by the power of his veto.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The result of the late election in Connecticut, is a sweeping Democratic victory. This State is Republican by a small majority whenever an exciting election occurs, but an adverse wind will turn the tide at any time in favor of the Democracy. This year, the influence of Butler on New England politics has been unfortunate, while the inflation schemes, now pending in congress, have had a tendency to lessen confidence in the party in power. It is useless to show up the facts, that the Republican party is more strongly opposed to inflation according to numbers, than the opposite, for whatever is done or permitted in the Administration or in congress, is saddled upon the party in power, and that party must bear its own blame, and suffer from the foolish voting of the democrats in congress. Among the minor causes that have produced defeat in New Hampshire and Connecticut, may be named the influence of such leading papers as the Tribune and the Springfield Republican, each of which pretends to be friendly to the Republican party, but does the most possible to harm it. The Republican rejoice at the result with more heartiness than the New York World, for it gratifies a spite that it has against Grant and the party leaders. The sooner such organs take down the republican banner the better it will be for the party and the country. We like fair and manly opposition, and read pure Democratic papers with relish; but believe a political Judas or renegade should be assigned "to his own place" at once by both parties.

HARTFORD, CT., April 7—1.30 A. M. The Democratic party in this State have achieved an unexpected victory, electing their State ticket, with Ingersoll at its head, and both branches of the Legislature. It was predicted on all sides that there would be no election of Governor by the people, yet Ingersoll is by the returns so far received elected over Harrison and the Prohibition candidate, and this notwithstanding the defection of eight hundred of the Gallagher Democracy in New Haven. All over the State there were Republican losses.

In New Britain there was a loss over the vote of last year of 400 in a total vote of 1798. It is not difficult to see the cause of this Republican apathy. Affairs at Washington, Congressional and otherwise, have rolled up too heavy a load for the party to carry in this State, and thousands of honest Republicans refused to cast a vote which could be regarded as an endorsement of inflation or Butlerism. People were afraid of it, and they shrank back.

There are few towns yet to hear from, but the result will not probably be materially changed. The Legislature elect will choose a Democratic Senator in place of Buckingham W. Eaton or W. H. Barnum probably. This fact made the campaign active, and the Democrats, with everything in their favor, polled their full strength. In Hartford the Democratic nominee for Mayor, Joseph H. Sprague, defeated Mayor Robinson by 500 majority. The majority here for Ingersoll was 1083. In New Haven Ingersoll's majority was 306.

Congress will either have to hurry up in its action on the Centennial bill or else the Centennial itself will have to be set a year ahead. Here are the Philadelphia workmen, hammer and nail in hand and eager to commence the building, and the Appropriation Committee has again postponed action. The matter is to be brought up, and let us hope, finally settled, next Friday.

At the recent Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan several Vermonters received the Degree of M. D., they being E. C. Bebee, of Swanton, John Young, of Glover, and Miss Olive J. Emerson, of Rochester. In the Law Department the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on G. W. Silver, of Bloomfield.

Trying to do good in New York is very discouraging. A man went about on Thursday, relieving the wants of the poor, and one of the families of the poor set upon him and robbed him. He escaped with his life, but when he wants to go about doing good again he will probably go to some safer place than New York.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP EUROPE.—The French Steamer Europe sank in mid ocean April 2nd, from the effect of a leak under the engine room. The leak could not be stopped, nor were the pumps able to keep the water down. There were 400 passengers, who were all providentially saved by another steamer that by chance came in sight of the sinking vessel. Had the accident occurred in a storm, or at a time when no vessels were in sight, an accident as appalling as that of the Ville du Havre would have occurred.

No further particulars have been received of the loss of the French transatlantic steamer Europe. She was regarded as one of the best boats of the line and every-way seaworthy. She was 426 feet long and 44 feet in width, having been lengthened, last year, at New Castle on the Tyne in England, and was altered from a side wheel steamer to a propeller. Her tonnage was 4600 tons. She was valued at \$1,250,000 and insured in London and Paris companies for \$600,000. The cargo which was an unusually costly one, consisting of

French goods for the spring trade, could not have been worth less than \$1,000,000.

THE INFLATIONISTS TRIUMPH IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1874. The Senate has at last taken a final vote upon the finance bill. Unfortunately that vote is for inflation. It was given out early in the day that the inflation Senators had agreed among themselves to sit out the bill to-day. They stood by their compact, and continued in session until 7 o'clock this evening, when the final vote was taken and the bill passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 24 nays—a majority of only 5. This majority would have been reduced had all of the Senators been present or properly paired, but even in that event the result would not have been changed.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The bill which passed provides for the issue of four hundred millions of legal tender notes, eighteen millions in excess of the present issue, and also for an increase of forty-six millions additional national bank notes. The entire increase over the amount of circulation before the panic is now ninety-six millions. The whole amount authorized by the bill is eight hundred millions, which is about fifty millions less than the total amount demanded by the most radical of the inflationists at the beginning of the finance debate this session. There are besides fifty millions of fractional currency. There are no provisions in the bill for any compulsory redemption of notes in coin or for any return to specie payments. The same majority of five maintained themselves without wavering from the beginning of the long session until its close, during all the fluctuations of the day's debate, and the manifold complicated phases which parliamentary tactics compelled the bill to assume. The bill contains no provisions whatever for ultimate coin resumption.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

Shows that New England voted solid against inflation. The two Connecticut Senators, had they been present, would also have voted against the bill, as it is presumed would Henry Wilson had been here. New York cast both votes against inflation. West and South of the Alleghenies the States were solid for inflation, except Ohio, two votes against. Michigan—Chandler, against, Nevada both against, California both against, Missouri—Schurz, against, and Texas—Hamilton, against.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

The fate of such a bill in the House is very uncertain. If it should ever pass the House and reach the President he would be false to his most recent utterances if he then failed to interpose the Presidential veto. It seems now more probable that the Senate bill will go to the Speaker's table in the House, where for the present it will remain, while the House is taking action upon its own bill. There is a strong feeling among members of the House to-night to pass their own bill and send it to the Senate. In such an event the Senate bill would be likely to remain upon the Speaker's table without action, while the House bill would again revive the entire subject in the Senate. By such a course it is thought some determined action on the part of the President and the return of the absentees might so reduce the very small majority in the Senate that a more moderate measure may be passed.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

It is well known that for some weeks the President has had in preparation an advisory message upon the finances, which from motives of official and personal delicacy, and to prevent any possible political jealousy on account of supposed interference with the legislative functions, he has hitherto declined to complete and transmit to the Senate. Those who have read such portions of this message as have been completed, state that it refers to the history and pledges of the Republican party, and of Republican legislation in regard to specie resumption; refers to the first act of Congress which the President signed as the executive, and which pledges the Government to the payment of all its promises in coin, and admonishes Congress of the dangers of any such advance toward repudiation as the ultimate passage of the bill now passed by the Senate involves. The hopes of the friends of a sound and honest money are based upon such a message, or that failing, upon a final veto message as the last resort. Under the rules of the House the Senate bill can in no event be taken from the Speaker's table before Monday next, and then only by a two-thirds vote. Meanwhile it is probable that the House free banking bill, infinitely more conservative in all its substantial provisions than the Senate bill, will in some form have passed.

CHRISTIANITY AND REPUBLICANISM IN MEXICO.

Bishop Simpson has reached Washington from the city of Mexico, where he has been establishing and organizing missions for the Methodist Episcopal church. He said he was received by the president, the chief justice, the minister of state and all the republican authorities, with hearty welcome, and he represents that it is the policy of the republicans, without active participation, to encourage the rights of other Christian sects in Mexico, with the aim of neutralizing the power which the old state church has heretofore brought to bear against the popular cause. There are now about two hundred American residents in the city of Mexico. Our new minister, John W. Foster, seems to be popular with everybody.

Job printing in nearly all its branches done prompt, neat and cheap at this office.

BURNING VS. BURYING.

The burial of the dead is one of those institutions of society in which any change is shocking. Our deepest and tenderest sentiments are so wrapped up with it that it is only with the greatest difficulty that we can regard the subject in the light of reason at all. But it is necessary sometimes that even these matters should be reviewed in the candor of reason, with due regard, of course, to the sacredness of sentiment as well. The question of new methods does not yet press, perhaps, upon the rural and well-to-do classes of society, but the continually recurring scandals in all great cities, connected with the burial of the poor, demand attention. For cities of the size of London, Paris and New York, and even Boston, it is coming to be an utter impossibility to provide a strip of green turf over the remains of every deceased citizen. Our Mount Auburns and Greenwood would be the most fleeting temporalities if they were not protected by a tariff of prices so high that only the silver-trimmed casket can enter into their peaceful repose. The dead of the multitude must be otherwise provided for, and the question arises at once whether it is not better to adopt some rite so simple and cheap that it shall be common to all, than in the grave there shall be no caste.

In the disposition of human remains, the end sought, as indicated by the concurrent voice of common sense, science and Scripture, is to return "dust to dust, ashes to ashes." The language of the Bible was taken from the expressive Roman and Greek rite. We have blurred its significance by adopting burial, but "ashes to ashes" contemplated a more rapid process of decomposition. The difference between all the modes of disposing of human remains is a difference of time in the process of decomposition. The Egyptians and Mexicans delayed it thousands of years by embalming corpses into hideous mummies. We delay it a few years by laying bodies in the earth to putrify, corrupt the soil and springs. In the great cities we hasten the process for the mass of the dead by dumping their remains into pits and burning them up with quicklime. How much preferable to avoid corruption entirely by the reduction of the remains by combustion to ashes, a sweet earth, purged of the corruptible by fire, as soon as proper after the certainty of death. The process of incineration would of course be conducted at a public institution, where the last religious rites could be performed as decently and as solemnly as in the presence of the grave-digger.

No one will confess to a love of the idea of burial. It is repulsive in every feature, and it is only tolerated by the resolute refusal of the mind to dwell upon its details. Theologians and moralists have well used "the worm" and the corruption of flesh as means to horrify the souls of the living, but to-day, when religion is being exercised of the horrible element, they are no longer tolerated at all in association with the loved who are dead. But in the process of burning (cremation) or of reduction to ashes (incineration) there is no foothold for these uncleanly and ugly fancies. The body is turned "ashes to ashes," as by "the refiner's fire" of Malachi. But in its more economical considerations, if anybody cares to consider them, cremation is equally to be preferred. The process of incineration in the cities would cost a very small fraction of the expense of burial. For those who would preserve a portion of the ashes, the cost of suitable urns would be very much less than that of grave-stones and monuments. Prof. Brunetti of Padua, finds that the remains of a human adult leave less than four pounds of "delicate white" ashes, and that 60 cents buys sufficient wood to complete the process. Scientific means would be employed, of course, to deodorize the gases given off from the burning. The expensive traveling of corpses would be largely done away with. A most important consideration is the greater security from a premature putting away of the remains, before life is extinct. No remains would be buried till they were submitted to unerring tests as to the presence of life. Our British friends in their discussions give great prominence to the consideration of fertilizers. Over 5,000,000 pounds of human remains are annually buried from the city of London, at a depth which prevents the enrichment of the soil, but which does not prevent the escape of poisonous effluvia and the corruption of the water courses. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent in fertilizers to repair this waste.

The question is at least one on which people may as well be thinking and dismissing their prejudices. It is being agitated in New York, and some public demonstration is likely to be made upon the issue before long. To the inhabitants of the smaller cities, the fate of the fondly cherished cemeteries will be an anxious question, but these are already a kind of less public parks. And what they will be in the future, if we continue to use them as receptacles for the dead, one can imagine by viewing the desolation of the old grave-yards of Boston, hemmed in by grudging modern life and themselves buried under the dust that goes up from the surrounding activity and all forgotten. The great iron gates rarely open to admit the tenderness of woman, for to many of the buried no descendants remain. More desolate still are the British church-yards, and especially the great cemeteries of Paris, Montmartre and Pere La Chaise, where the box-like tombs and crowded headstones seem to press upon the narrow pathways with a terror of suffocation.

—Springfield Record.

The blood more starts to rouse a lion, than to start a hare!

State News.

Senator Edmunds has returned to Washington, greatly benefited in health by his Southern trip.

Hon. C. W. Willard has been invited to deliver the principal address in Burlington, Decoration Day.

Gov. Converse is quite indisposed. He has been for some time confined to his house, and his recovery is regarded as doubtful.

Rufus Mead, United States consul at Corinto, Nicaragua, who died recently, was editor of the Middlebury Register from 1858 to 1865.

Buell Hall of Berkshire, 25 years old, attempted to commit suicide last week by taking carbolic acid, but a dose of ipecac saved his life.

Joseph Houston of Walden, suffered an attack of paralysis recently, and lies in a critical condition, but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Thomas Battles, a workman about 40 years old, fell dead in the marble yard of Charles Clement & Sons, Rutland, last Tuesday. He leaves a wife and two children.

The St. Albans butter market, last Tuesday, was dull. We quote common to fair 25 to 28 cents; medium to good, 30 to 32 cents; choice, 33 to 34 cents; selections, 35 cents.

E. L. White of Essex Junction, has purchased the farm recently occupied by C. C. W. Larkin at Bolton, and projects the erection of a large cheese factory thereon.

Vermont has a little over three and one-half million acres of cultivated real estate, valued at about \$135,000,000, only about twice as much as the reputed wealth of John Jacob Astor.

J. H. Bottsford of Sandgate, 22 years old, while drawing logs Tuesday last week, fell from the load and received injuries from which he died in a few minutes. One wheel passed over his head, crushing it to a shapeless mass.

A Frenchman named Colton, at work for William Woodbury of Berlin, "went through" the money department of that gentleman, and despoiled Tuesday with \$1000 in money, besides a large amount of notes.

Bishop DeGoebriand on his recent return to Burlington from Europe, presented to the cathedral an exquisite gold chalice that had been consecrated by the pope himself, and is consequently very highly prized.

A thirteen years old girl of Belvidere, has been engaged the past two weeks in drawing logs to a saw mill two miles from home. Earle of the Citizen thinks this is too bad and offers to give \$5.00 towards a \$25.00 premium for her. Generous soul!

The Patrons of Husbandry held a meeting at Essex Junction, on Thursday, to perfect arrangements with Mr. J. H. Crosby of St. Albans, the newly appointed State Agent, and to set the agency in motion. Delegates were present from twenty-one of the one hundred and four granges in the State.

John W. Hayes of Burlington, received intelligence last Saturday evening that his brother "Eddie" is 15 years of age, who went West some months ago, and was employed as a government teamster, was on that day killed by a team about forty miles from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

Tuesday forenoon of last week Albert Comstock of South Burlington, went to Burlington, and hitched his horses to a post on the street, where he allowed them to remain till 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, without food, drink or covering. For this cruelty he was arraigned before the City Court, and fined \$5 and costs.

A wagon in which Nellie Brown and Lettie Dutton of Hartford, were riding, collided with a team driven by "Thode" Tarbell, Thursday evening of last week, and the ladies were both thrown to the ground. Miss Brown struck on her head and remained unconscious for some time, while Miss Dutton narrowly escaped being killed.

Rev. S. W. Field a Baptist clergyman now of Bangor, Maine, formerly of this state, believes what is "sass for the general" will do for the goose. In a recent sermon he told the ladies of his congregation they had better reform some of their follies in dress before undertaking to make angels of beer drinkers.

A. C. Benedict, a young lawyer in Underhill, got badly recently, and developed a belligerent tendency. He knocked down his mother-in-law, floored Alonzo Sherman, when outside parties interfered and brought Mr. Benedict to his senses, with the help of a fire shovel. He now carries a badly injured arm.

A serious accident occurred at the marble quarry of J. Hawley, in South Dorset, Saturday of last week. F. Clum, Mr. Moore and Mr. Billings put in a heavy blast, which failed to explode, and they commenced drilling out the tamping, when the charge exploded, throwing the men some distance in the air. Mr. Billings was the most severely injured, and is in a critical condition. One of his hands was torn off by a fragment of rock.

At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Lamouille Valley railroad at Hydepark, a large majority of the stock was represented. The contracts heretofore made by the directors were ratified. A second mortgage was then placed upon the road to raise money to complete the road in a permanent and first class manner, and to purchase a rolling stock, build depots, etc.

A very serious accident occurred at Fairhaven, on Friday evening last. Mr. Young, wife and child, were riding through the streets, and when near the residence of James Dooley, the king-bolt of the wagon came out, precipitating them upon the ground, injuring the child so that it died in a few hours. The others escaped without serious injury.

A lot of ruffians stopped a train at Hydeville on Tuesday, and went for conductor Walter Barnard for putting a man off the train the day before for refusing to pay his fare. The conductor took refuge in the depot and locked the door, where he was a prisoner for some three hours, until a special train arrived from Whitehall with a company of fifty men, who released Barnard and the men of the mob. Some of the ruffians in defiance of this outrage have been arrested, and it is thought, will be severely dealt with.

As Mrs. S. Kinney of Fairhaven, was stooping over her wood shed, a hen picked off one of her ear drops and swallowed it. While examining her crop she took from her clothing a good sized shawl pin and swallowed that also, and made several desperate efforts to pick off a button from her dress, but the hen was killed search was made and the shawl pin had been crowded into the gizzard, having made several perforations in the passage leading to it.—Burlington Record.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Delaware peach crop promises well.

The grange epidemic is breaking out over east Tennessee.

Reports from the famine in India show the distress to be nearly at an end.

Florida alligators are resuming the smiles of other years, as the time approaches for the departure of Northern visitors and their rides.

A German paper published in Chicago prints a poem beginning "Mother, dear mother, come home with me now," and addressed to the crusaders.

A terrible story comes from Nevada. A whole family was found brutally murdered, the lifeless bodies of the husband and his wife's paramour being found clinging together as in a death struggle. There is no living witness of the deed.

A lightning express train will be run on the Grand Trunk during the coming summer. It will run from Boston to Chicago without change of cars, making the distance from Montreal to Toronto in eleven hours.

"Did you execute this instrument without fear or compulsion from your husband?" blantly asked the Judge, of a wife who had signed a deed. "Fear! Compulsion! He compelled me! You don't know me, Judge."

An exchange says that Miss Grant's fiancé, Mr. "Sartor Resartus" is now the reigning bridegroom in Washington. He is 25 years of age, a blonde, wears a delicate mustache, has rooms at the Arlington, and parts his hair at the equator.

A new instance is added to the list of marvelous escapes of balloons in the report of the collapse of a balloon in California when 600 feet in the air, precipitating the occupants, four gentlemen and two ladies, to the ground without serious injury to any of the party.

Boston, Mass., had a very interesting little riot at the North end last Sunday afternoon, a thousand persons having gathered to see four or five drunken Italians cut each other up with knives, but a squad of police arrived just in time to prevent anything serious, and baged three of the brawlers.

The fact having come to the knowledge of the public that Tweed is a boarder, living in luxury, on Blackwell's Island, instead of being treated as a criminal, intense indignation is excited against the commissioners whose abuse of trust is thus discovered. Commissioner Laimbeer has exposed the wrong, but his two associates defend it.

"The South and West can dictate the course of the government if they choose," but they never will be able to indulge in this dictation until they consent to imitate the example of New England in the selection and maintenance in office of their servants. As long as we send blockheads and blunders to Congress, and New England sends shrewd, sharp, well-drilled men, just so long will we be overruled and out-manuevered in the administration of national affairs.—St. Louis Republic.

Resolutions were adopted by the State Senate at Albany, Tuesday, endorsing Gov. Dix's message and asserting the judgment of the Legislature of New York is that it is the duty of the Administration at Washington, and of Congress, to stay the pernicious and ruinous policy of increasing the volume of irredeemable paper currency, and to take measures for speedy resumption of specie payments.

A settlement was completed on Monday between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., whereby the advances made by the latter to the former are discharged by the acceptance of the company's first mortgage bonds and other securities. This settlement leaves the railroad company with only a nominal floating debt to be provided for.

Two bulls broke from a drove at Brighton on Tuesday afternoon, swam the Charles river to Cambridge, and rushed into the yard of Harvard college. One of them then struck for Somerville, and a couple of policemen fired several shots at him with their revolvers, without effect, but finally a lasso was thrown around one of his legs, and he was killed with an axe. The other one ran through several streets in Somerville, pursued by a large crowd, the most conspicuous person being an Irishman, with a lasso, mounted on a lean horse. The Celt at last flung his lasso over the brute's head, but was pulled from his horse into the mud, while the bull kept on his way till he was killed by policemen.

The San Antonio and Austin Texas stage, carrying the mail and eleven passengers, of whom three were ladies, was stopped about 23 miles from Austin, Tuesday, by three men, who cut the front horses loose and took all the passengers money and jewelry, broke open their trunks, and gutted the mail-bags, taking off one of them. Among the passengers were Bishop Twigg and Mr. Breckenridge, president of the National Bank of San Antonio, from whom they took \$1000. They secured about \$3000 from the passengers.

The indomitable pluck which sustains Gen. Butler in confronting all New England with the assertion that its representatives will vote only for a financial scheme whereby the bankers of that section may the more effectually "grind the faces of the poor," is not to be despised. The gubernatorial chair of the proud old common-wealth of Mass., can scarcely be considered as beyond the reach of the man who possesses the courage to charge greed and sectionalism directly upon his colleagues, and to declare his faith in that particular kind of currency which New England capitalists delight to brand as a "dishonored promise," a "disgrace to the nation," a "fraud" and a "lie."

An extremely sharp man walked into the office of Dr. Jackson, the chemist. "Dr. Jackson, I presume?" said he. "Yes, sir." "Are you alone?" "Yes, sir." "May I look the door?" "Yes, sir; then, having looked behind the sofa, and satisfied himself that no one was in the room, he placed a large bundle, done up in a yellow handkerchief, on the table, and opened it. "There, doctor, look at that, and opened it. "There, doctor, look at that!" "Well, you call that, doctor?" "I call it iron pyrites." "What!" said the man, "isn't that stuff gold?" "No," said the doctor, its good for nothing; it's pyrites." And putting some over the fire in a shovel, it soon evaporated into the chimney. "Well, said the gentleman, with a wee bogle look, "there's a woman up in our town has a whole hill full of that, and I've been married her."

PADDOCK'S, CRAFTSBURY, VT.

COME ye ladies who are longing—
For print dresses and white aprons—
For the cotton white as snow-drifts—
For the yarn for busy fingers
By the evening fire to fashion
Into feeling for the children.
For the sheeting firm as iron
And as fine as any silk is.
For the soft, and easy slippers,
And for ribbons every shade most
To put round the dainty collar
Or to bow up on the smooth braids—
When the young folks go to weddings—
Golden wedding it may happen.
Come ye ladies one and all
Up to PADDOCK'S on the Common,
See his poplins and alpacaes,
Thibets, brilliantines and cashmeres—
White goods, shawls, most fine and lovely
Hats and clothing, ready-made, too.
Caps and gloves, and small wares, also
Hardware, crockery and groceries—
Old "Nokomis" in the forest
Never thought of half the notions—
Funny things for pleasing children.
Pretty thing to glad their hearts with:
Come ye mothers, fathers, brothers,
Sisters, aunts and second cousins
Buy goods cheap for cash at Paddock's,
He will treat you well, and strive with
All his might to please you wholly.

NEW LOT OF

Spring Goods!

Spring Style
PRINTS,
CORD ALPACAS,
American & English Chevoits,
Knitting Cottons,
READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Women's and Children's Shoes,
A Complete Line for the Season.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE
ALL KINDS OF GOODS
GASH PAID FOR BUTTER!

J. W. HALL & CO.
Barton, Vt., April 8, 1874.

EVERYBODY IN THE
WORLD

WILL BE SICK ABED
BEFORE NEXT SUMMER

UNLESS THEY TAKE
SOME

OLD BOOTS AND SHOES
PUT THEM IN A PICKLE

TAKE A DOSE DAILY

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
BUILDERS' FINISH
WINDOW FRAMES, STAIR RAILS,
MOULDINGS

General Job Work
50,000 Feet Extra Quality
Bass Lumber Wanted by
the Subscriber.

G. A. DREW.
Barton, Vt., Feb. 23, 1874.

WINDOW GLASS

LOT JUST RECEIVED

DAVIS' BOOT & SHOE SHOP

C. F. DAVIS

Men and Boys Boots of My Own Make.

WARRANTED TO FIT & GIVE SATISFACTION.

Woman's Calf-Skin Lace Boots!

BOOTS & SHOES REPAIRED

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